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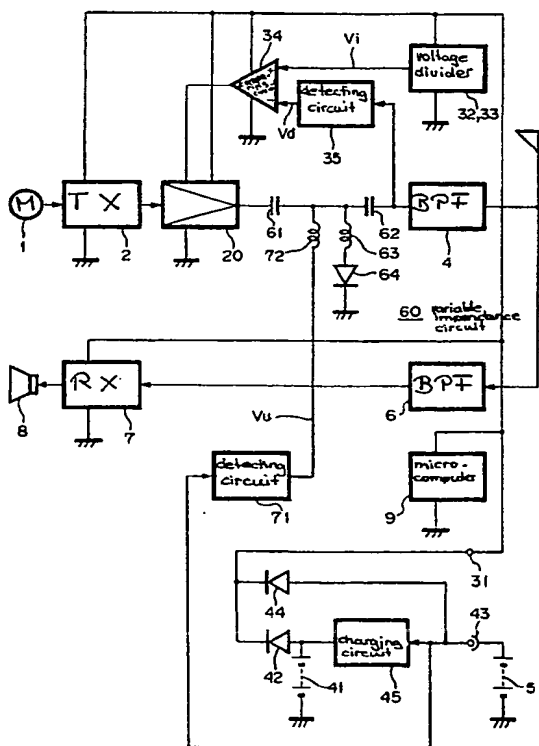
(11) Publication number:

0 459 440 A2

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION(21) Application number: **91108786.4**(51) Int. Cl.⁵: **H04B 1/04**(22) Date of filing: **29.05.91**(30) Priority: **01.06.90 JP 144881/90**(43) Date of publication of application:
04.12.91 Bulletin 91/49(84) Designated Contracting States:
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W-8000 München 22(DE)(54) **Radio transmitter apparatus.**

(57) A radio transmitter apparatus arranged such that transmission efficiency is improved by switching a load impedance of a final stage in response to a power source voltage or a transmission output.

FIG. 2**EP 0 459 440 A2**

Field of the Invention

The present invention generally relates to transmitting apparatus and, more particularly, is directed to a radio transmitter apparatus.

Description of the Prior Art

In a mobile telephone system, for example, a cellular phone system, a base station can control or vary a transmission output of a mobile station because a transmission distance of radio wave from the mobile station to the base station is suppressed to the minimum and the frequency is utilized again to thereby increase telephone subscriber capacity of this phone system.

In order that the transmission output may be varied, the mobile station, particularly, the transmission output stage thereof is constructed as shown in, for example, Fig. 1.

In Fig. 1, reference numeral 1 designates a telephone transmitter, 2 a transmitting circuit, 20 a power amplifier fabricated as a module, 3 a strip line, 4 an up-channel bandpass filter, and 5 a transmitting and receiving antenna.

In making an outgoing call, an audio signal from the telephone transmitter 1 is supplied to the transmitting circuit 2, in which it is converted into an FM signal Su of up channel. This EM signal Su is amplified in power by the power amplifier 20 and supplied through the strip line 3 and the bandpass filter 4 to the antenna 5, from which it is transmitted to the base station.

In Fig. 1, reference numeral 6 designates a down channel bandpass filter, 7 a receiving circuit, and 8 a telephone receiver. Upon reception, an FM signal of down channel from the base station is received at the antenna 5, and the received FM signal is supplied through the filter 6 to the receiving circuit 7, from which the audio signal is derived. This audio signal is supplied to the telephone receiver 8.

Further, in Fig. 1, reference numeral 9 designates a microcomputer, and the transmitting circuit 2 and the receiving circuit 7, etc. are controlled by the microcomputer 9.

In the power amplifier 20, reference numerals 21 to 23 designate transistors, and the FM signal Su from the transmitting circuit 2 are sequentially supplied to these transistors 21 to 23 and then supplied to the antenna 5. At that time, the transistor 21 is operated in a class AB fashion and the transistors 22 and 23 are operated in a class C fashion.

Further, a power source voltage + Vcc from a power source terminal 31 is supplied to the circuits 2, 7 and 9 and to the transistors 22 and 23 as an operation voltage.

A voltage dividing circuit 32 is connected between the power source terminal 31 and the ground to derive a plurality of divided voltages V1 to Vn, and these voltages V1 to Vn are supplied to a switching circuit 33. The switching circuit 33 is controlled by the microcomputer 9 and the switching circuit 33 derives a predetermined voltage Vi of these voltages V1 to Vn, this voltage Vi being supplied to a voltage comparing circuit 34.

The FM signal Su from the power amplifier 20 is supplied to a detecting circuit 35, in which it is converted into a DC voltage Vd of level equal to the level (amplitude) of the FM signal Su. This voltage Vd is supplied to the voltage comparing circuit 34. The compared output of this voltage comparing circuit 34 is supplied to the transistor 21 as an operation voltage.

Accordingly, the voltage is fed back by the voltage comparing circuit 34 so as to establish an equality of $V_d = V_i$ so that the level of the FM signal Su from the power amplifier 20 becomes equal to the level of the voltage Vi. Thus, the level of the FM signal Su can be controlled by controlling the switching circuit 33 by the microcomputer 9, thereby the transmission output being controlled (see Published Searched Application Gazette No. 63-501258).

Incidentally, when this mobile station is used while being carried, this mobile station is driven by a battery housed therein.

When this mobile station is mounted on the automobile and used, the antenna 5 is switched to the antenna of the automobile and the mobile station is driven by a battery of the automobile.

In that case, the incorporated battery and the automobile battery are different in voltage and the voltage of the automobile battery is generally higher than that of the housed battery. Moreover, the transmission output of the mobile station is larger if the mobile station is mounted on the automobile as compared with that of when it is carried.

In the above transmitting circuit 2, the load impedance from the amplifier 20 to the antenna side is constant, for example, 50 Ω regardless of the change of the transmission output. Further, the power amplifier 20 is generally designed so as to provide maximum efficiency in the case of the maximum transmission output.

Accordingly, when this mobile station is installed on the automobile, the transmission efficiency is maximized, while when the mobile station is carried, the transmission efficiency is lowered.

However, the base station demands the mobile station the transmission output necessary for the telephone communication so that, when the mobile station is carried, the mobile station is operated by the sufficient transmission output as seen from the base station regardless of the lowered efficiency of

the base station. Thus, the time for operating the housed battery, that is, the telephone communication time is unavoidably reduced.

OBJECTS AND SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, it is an object of the present invention to provide an improved radio transmitter apparatus in which the aforementioned shortcomings and disadvantages of the prior art can be eliminated.

More specifically, it is an object of the present invention to provide a radio transmitter apparatus in which a service life, or a telephone communication time can be prevented from being reduced.

It is another object of the present invention to provide a radio transmitter apparatus in which the transmission can be carried out at high efficiency even when a battery voltage is lowered.

As a first aspect of the present invention, a radio transmitter apparatus for transmitting a signal by utilizing a battery as a power source is comprised of a variable impedance circuit provided between a power amplifier of the radio transmitter apparatus and a transmission antenna, and a detecting circuit for detecting a voltage of the battery, wherein the variable impedance circuit is controlled by a detected output of the detecting circuit so that a load impedance of aid power amplifier in the radio transmitter apparatus is switched in response to the voltage of the battery.

In accordance with a second aspect of the present invention, a radio transmitter apparatus for transmitting a signal by selectively utilizing batteries of two sets or above as a power source is comprised of a variable impedance circuit provided between a power amplifier of the radio transmitter apparatus and a transmission antenna, and a detecting circuit for detecting a voltage of the battery, wherein the variable impedance circuit is controlled by a detected output of the detecting circuit so that a load impedance of the power amplifier in the radio transmitter apparatus is switched in response to a voltage of a battery selected from the batteries.

The above, and other objects, features and advantages of the present invention will become apparent in the following detailed description of an illustrative embodiment to be taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which like reference numerals are used to identify the same or similar parts in the several views.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a schematic diagram showing a transmission output stage of a mobile telephone system such as a so-called cellular phone system

according to the prior art;

Fig. 2 is a schematic diagram showing an embodiment of a radio transmitter apparatus according to the present invention;

Fig. 3 is a schematic diagram showing a part of a modified embodiment of the radio transmitter apparatus shown in Fig. 2 in which the connected position of an impedance circuit is changed;

Fig. 4 is a schematic diagram showing a part of a modified embodiment of the radio transmitter apparatus according to the present invention in which an impedance is switched when a diode is turned on; and

Fig. 5 is a schematic diagram showing a part of another embodiment of the radio transmitter apparatus according to the present invention in which impedance circuits are connected in a multiple stage fashion.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

An embodiment of the radio transmitter apparatus according to the present invention will hereinafter be described with reference to the drawings. In Fig. 2 which shows an over all arrangement of the embodiment, like parts corresponding to those of Fig. 1 are marked with the same references and therefore need not be described in detail.

In Fig. 2, reference numeral 42 designates a housed battery and this battery 41 is of the rechargeable type battery, for example, nickel-cadmium battery. This battery 41 is connected to a terminal 31 through a reverse current blocking diode 42. Reference numeral 43 designates an external power terminal. This terminal 43 is connected to the terminal 31 via a reverse current blocking diode 44 and also connected to the battery 41 through a charging circuit 45.

When this mobile station is installed on the automobile in use, as shown in Fig. 2, a car battery 51 is connected to the terminal 43.

Further, reference numeral 60 generally designates a variable impedance circuit, wherein capacitors 61 and 62 are connected in series to a transmission signal line laid between the transistor 23 at the final stage of the power amplifier 20 and the bandpass filter 4, and a coil 63 and a switching diode 64 are connected in series between the junction of the capacitors 61 and 62 and the ground.

Further, a detecting circuit 71 for detecting the voltage of the battery 51 is connected to the terminal 43, and this detecting circuit 71 derives a detected voltage V_u which goes "1" when the battery 51 is connected to the terminal 43 and

which goes "0" when the battery 51 is not connected to the terminal 43. This detected voltage V_u is supplied through a high frequency choke coil 72 to a junction among the elements 61 to 63.

According to the above arrangement, when this mobile station is not mounted on the automobile, the battery 51 is not connected but at that time the voltage of the battery 41 is supplied through the diode 42 and the terminal 31 to the respective portions of the mobile station as an operation voltage.

Further, at that time, since $V_u = "0"$, the diode 64 is in its off state, which is equal to the fact that the coil 63 is not connected.

Accordingly, if the input impedance of the bandpass filter 4 is determined beforehand, the load impedance of the power amplifier 20 will become, for example, 50 Ω so that the transmission is carried out at the maximum efficiency. That is, when the mobile station is driven by the housed battery 41, the transmission can be made at the maximum efficiency.

On the other hand, when this mobile station is mounted on the automobile, the car battery 51 is connected to the terminal 43, whereby the voltage of the battery 51 is supplied through the diode 44 and the terminal 31 to the respective portions in the mobile station as an operation voltage. Also, the voltage of the battery 51 is charged to the battery 41 through the charging circuit 45.

Further, at that time, since $V_u = "1"$, the diode 64 is in its on state, which is equal to the fact that the coil 63 is connected.

Accordingly, if the value of the coil 63 is determined beforehand, then the load impedance of the power amplifier 20 at that time will become an optimum value to enable the transmission to be carried out at the maximum efficiency. That is, when the mobile station is driven by the battery 51 of the automobile, the transmission can be carried out at the maximum efficiency.

As described above, according to the present invention, by the variable impedance circuit 60 and the detecting circuit 71, the load impedance of the power amplifier 20 is switched to the optimum value when the power source is the housed battery 41 or the battery 51 of the automobile. Thus, even when the mobile station is driven by using the housed battery 41, the transmission is carried out at the highest efficiency so that the service life of the housed battery 41, i.e., the telephone communication time can be prevented from being reduced.

Fig. 3 shows a part of the radio transmitter apparatus of the present invention wherein the connected position of the impedance circuit 60 is changed, and Fig. 4 shows a part of the radio transmitter apparatus in which when the diode 64 is

in its on state, the impedance of the impedance circuit 60 is switched by utilizing the fact that the diode 64 has a capacitance when it is in its off state.

Fig. 5 shows a part of another embodiment of the radio transmitter apparatus according to the present invention in which the impedance circuit 60 is connected in a multiple stage fashion. In this embodiment, the detecting circuit 71 derives the first detected voltage V_u and a second detected voltage V_v in response to the voltage at the terminal 43, and on the basis of the combinations of the detected voltages V_u and V_v , the load impedance of the power amplifier 20 is switched in three steps. Accordingly, in that case, when the mobile station is driven by other power source than the housed battery 41 and the car battery 51, the transmission can be carried out at the highest efficiency.

Alternatively, the voltage at the terminal 31 is detected by the detecting circuit 71 three steps so that, when the voltage of the housed battery 41 and of the car battery 51 is lowered, the transmission can be carried out at high efficiency by switching the load impedance of the power amplifier 20 regardless of the lowered voltage of the battery.

Incidentally, in the above arrangement, when the voltage V_i is switched by the microcomputer 9, the impedance circuit 60 can be switched in multiple steps.

As described above, according to the present invention, by the variable impedance circuit 60 and the detecting circuit 71, the load impedance of the power amplifier 20 is switched to the optimum value when the power source is the housed battery 41 or the battery 51 of the automobile. Thus, even when the mobile station is driven by using the housed battery 41, the transmission is carried out at the highest efficiency so that the service life of the housed battery 41, i.e., the telephone communication time can be prevented from being reduced.

Having described the preferred embodiments of the invention with reference to the accompanying drawings, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited to those precise embodiments and that various changes and modifications thereof could be effected by one skilled in the art without departing from the spirit or scope of the novel concepts of the invention as defined in the appended claims.

Claims

1. A radio transmitter apparatus for transmitting a signal by utilizing a battery as a power source, comprising:
 - (a) a variable impedance circuit provided

between a power amplifier and a transmission antenna of said radio transmitter apparatus; and

(b) a detecting circuit for detecting a voltage of said battery, wherein said variable impedance circuit is controlled by a detected output of said detecting circuit so that a load impedance of said power amplifier in said radio transmitter apparatus is switched in response to the voltage of said battery.

2. A radio transmitter apparatus for transmitting a signal by selectively utilizing batteries of two sets or above as a power source, comprising:

(1) a variable impedance circuit provided between a power amplifier and a transmission antenna of said radio transmitter apparatus; and

(2) a detecting circuit for detecting a voltage of said battery, wherein said variable impedance circuit is controlled by a detected output of said detecting circuit so that a load impedance of said power amplifier in said radio transmitter apparatus is switched in response to a voltage of a battery selected from said batteries.

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FIG. 1A

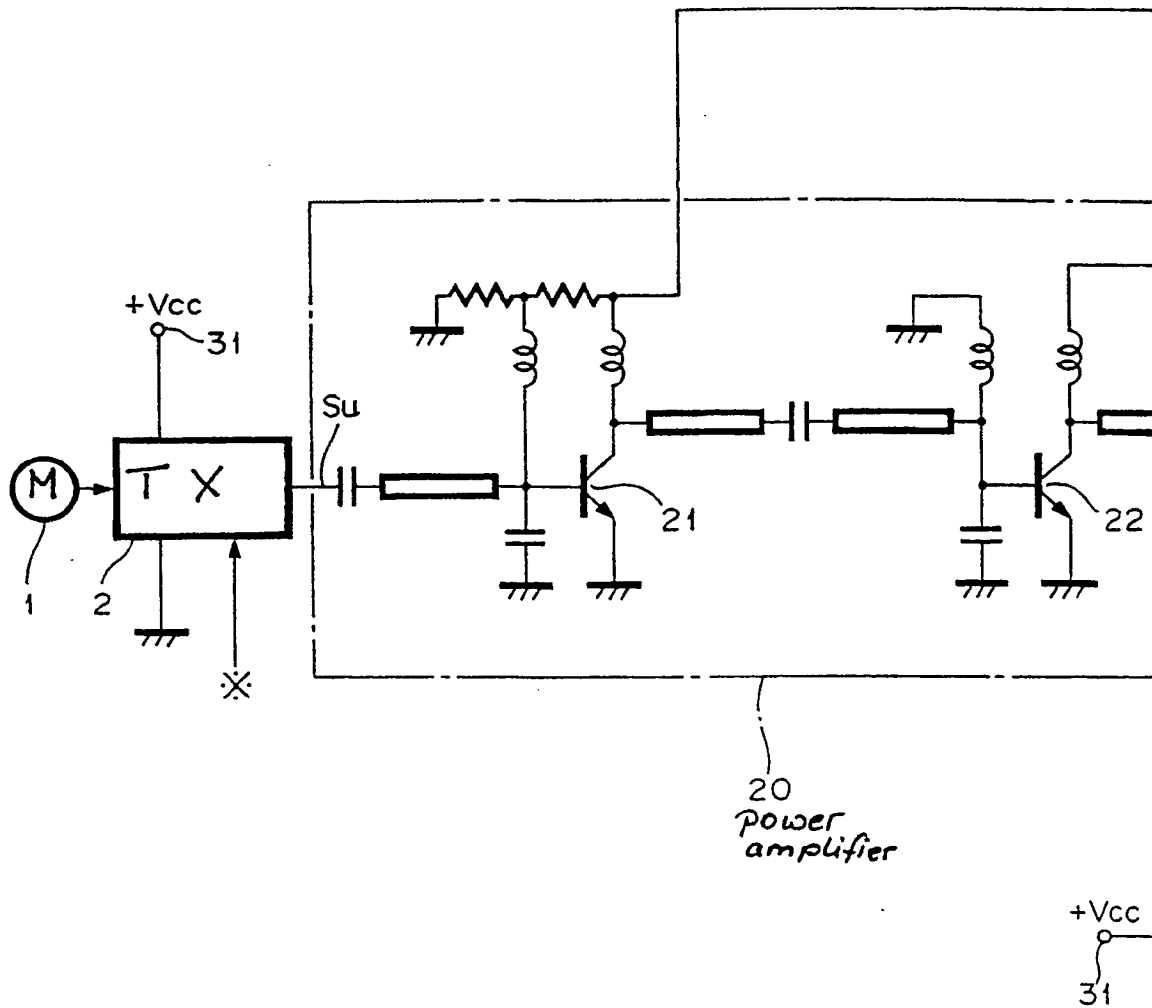
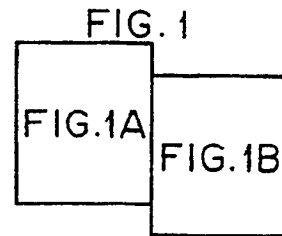


FIG. 1B

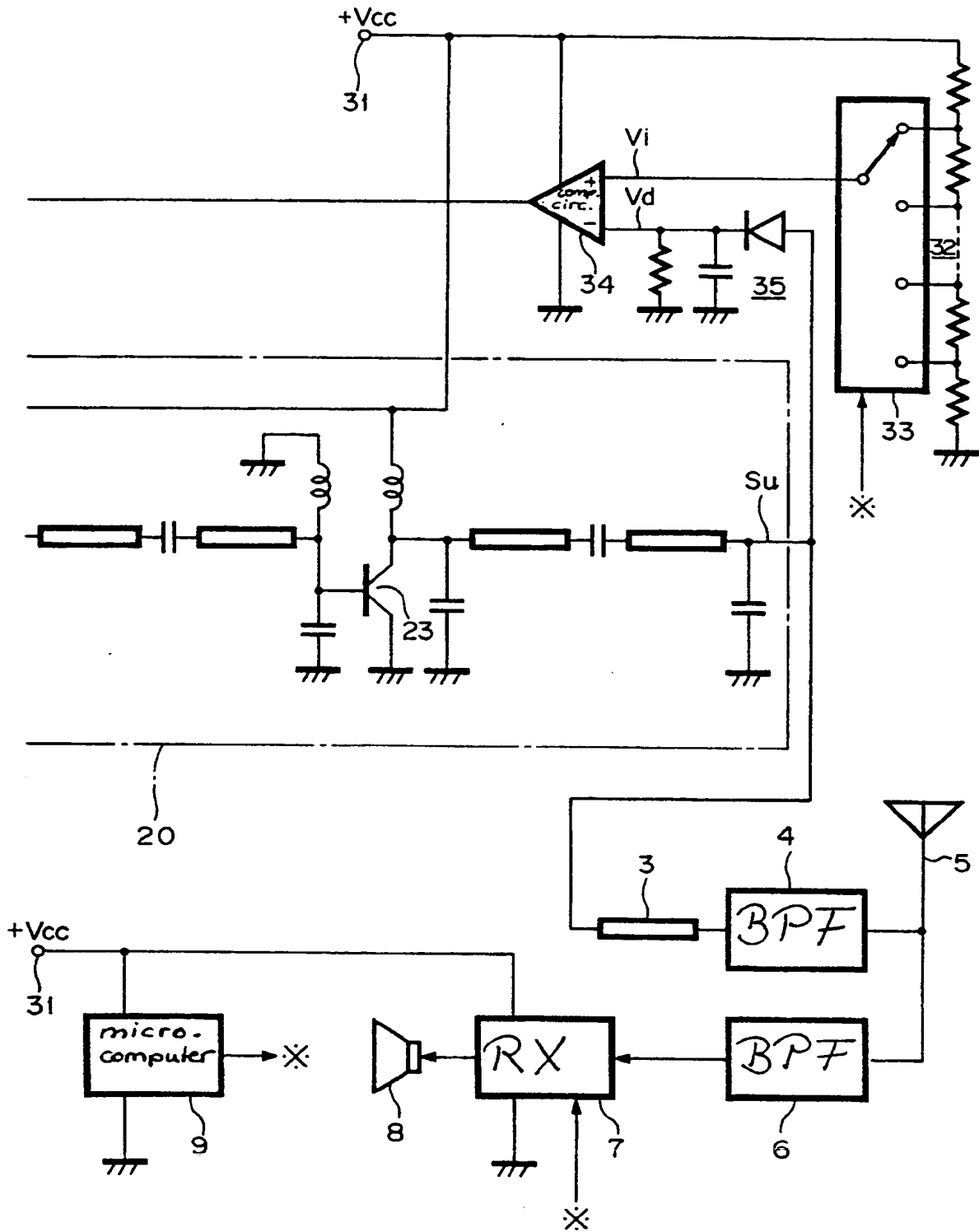


FIG. 2

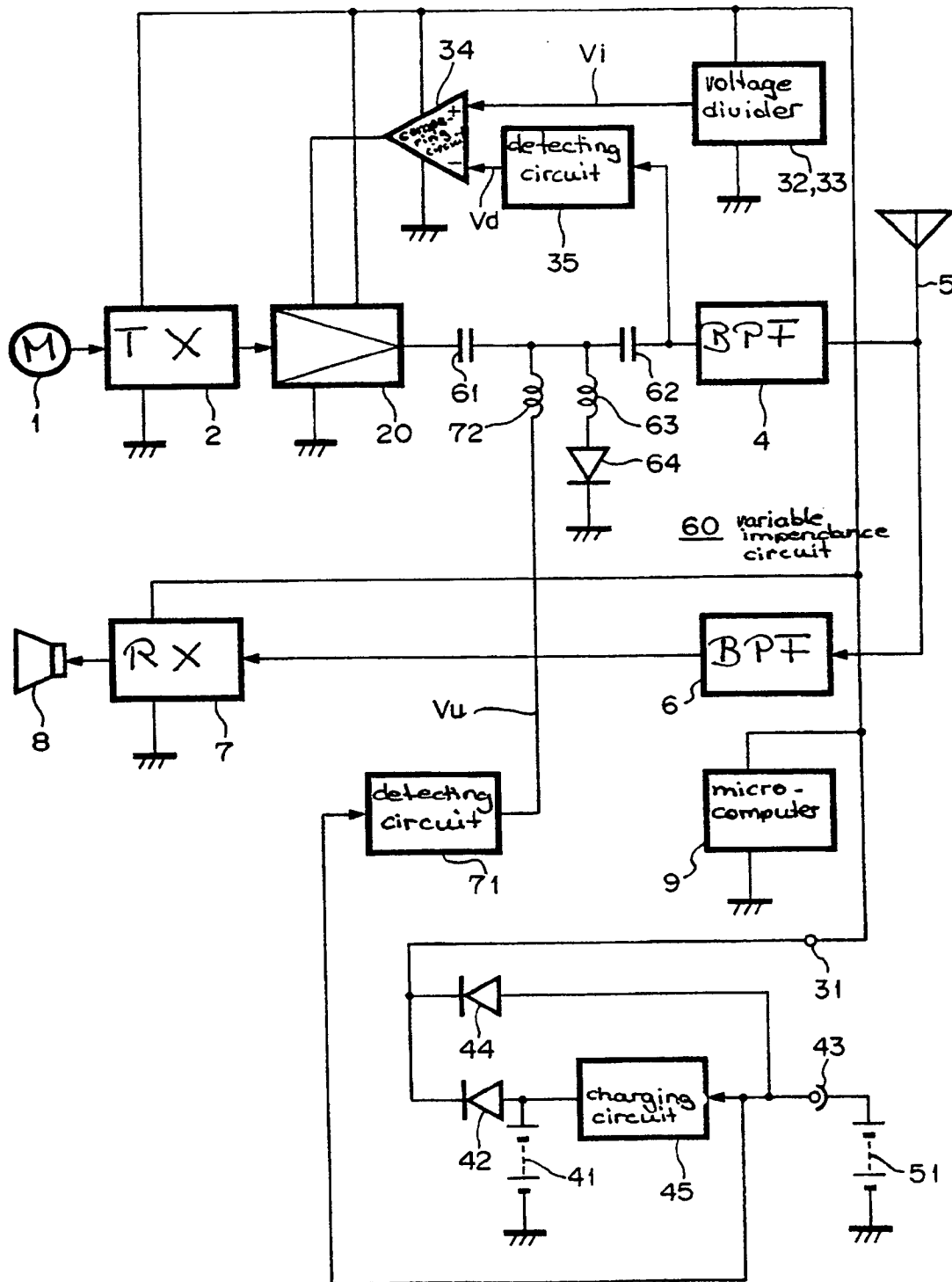


FIG. 3

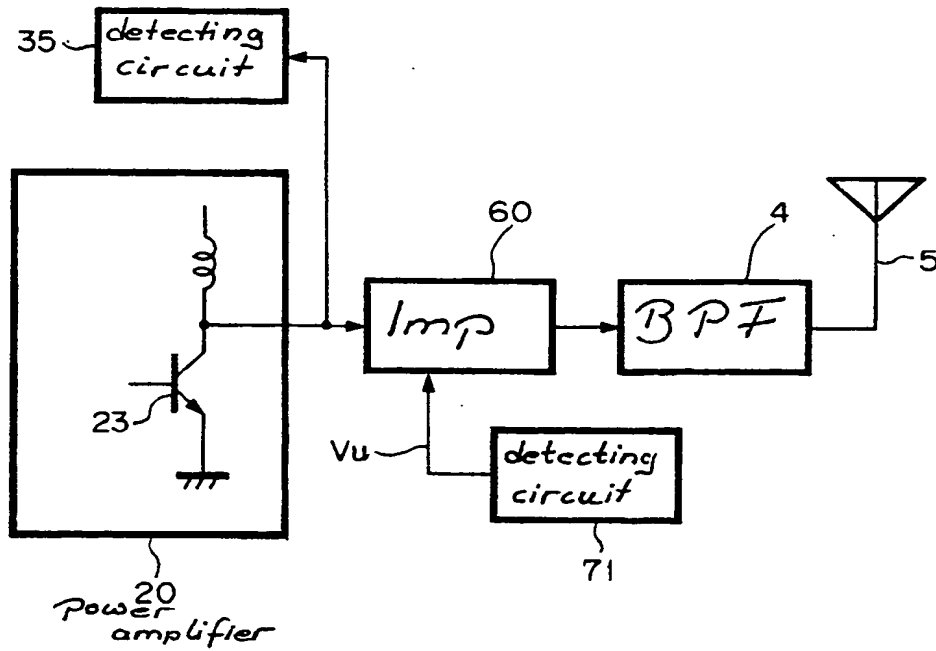


FIG. 4

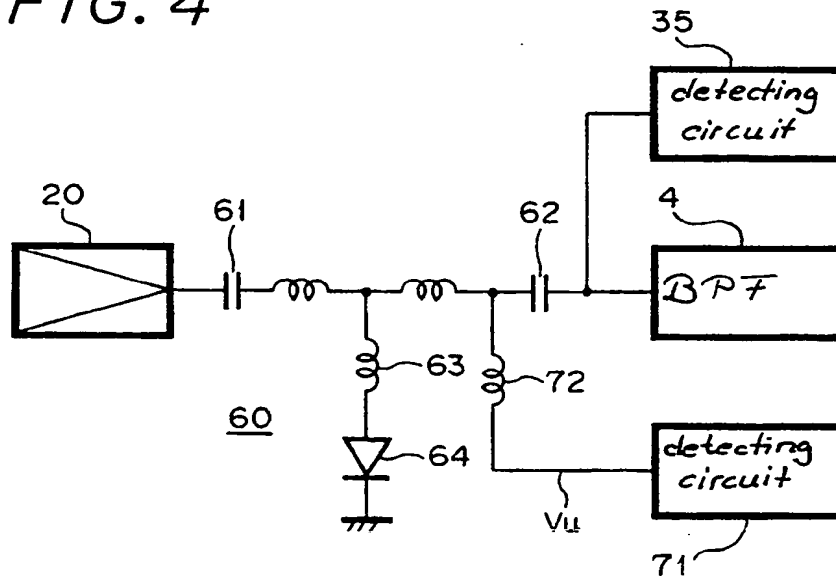
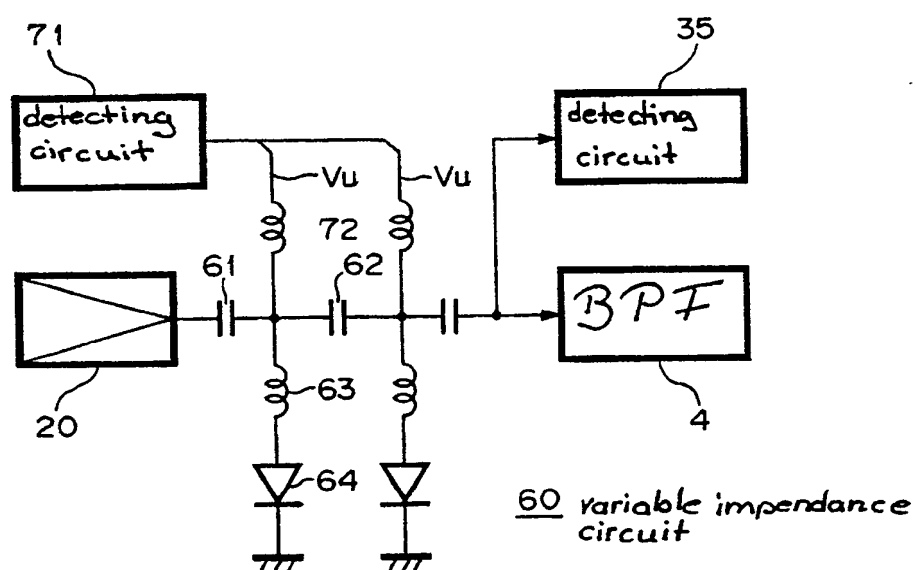


FIG. 5



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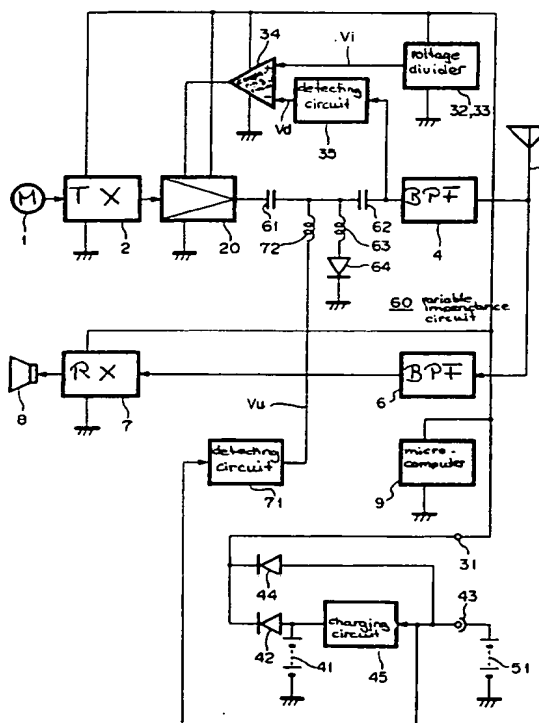
(11) Publication number:

0 459 440 A3

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION(21) Application number: **91108786.4**(51) Int. Cl.⁵: **H04B 1/04, H02J 7/00**(22) Date of filing: **29.05.91**(30) Priority: **01.06.90 JP 144881/90**(43) Date of publication of application:
04.12.91 Bulletin 91/49(84) Designated Contracting States:
DE FR GB(88) Date of deferred publication of the search report:
10.02.93 Bulletin 93/06(71) Applicant: **SONY CORPORATION**
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W-8000 München 22(DE)(54) **Radio transmitter apparatus.**

(57) A radio transmitter apparatus arranged such that transmission efficiency is improved by switching a load impedance of a final stage in response to a power source voltage or a transmission output.

FIG. 2



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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			EP 91108786.4
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.5)
A	US - A - 4 401 894 (WEISNER) * Abstract; claims 1-5; fig. 1-6; columns 3-5 *	1, 2	H 04 B 1/04 H 02 J 7/00
A	EP - A - 0 280 409 (COMB OIT) * Abstract; fig.; column 2, lines 13-18 *	1, 2	
A	US - A - 4 323 788 (SMITH)		
A	US - A - 4 313 060 (FICKENSCHER)		
A	GB - A - 2 175 700 (SECR DEF)		
A	GB - A - 2 167 869 (TELELECTRONICS)		
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.5)
			G 01 R 31/00 H 02 J 7/00 H 04 B 1/00
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search VIENNA		Date of completion of the search 27-11-1992	Examiner BLASL
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS			
X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document			

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